

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and reliable; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed on file in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscriptions the subscriber should specify the number of the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 14, 1897.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of

THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE to those who do not subscribe to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper, and of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only send for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Brevet Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Maj.-Gen. H. M. Mitchell, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st Me., and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

FIRING ON FORT SUMTER. A thrilling story of a young Ohio mechanic who was in Charleston at the time, and was compelled to join the rebels, but who afterwards escaped and served three years in a Union regiment.

IN AND OUT OF CHARLESTON. By E. O. B., a young Connecticut man, who was caught in Charleston at the opening of hostilities.

REMINISCENCES OF GETTYSBURG. By Jos. Fulton, M. D., New London, Pa. SABLES AGAIN TO THE FRONT. An Account of the Cavalry Raids around Corinth. By Birney McLean, 2d Iowa Cav.

THE KANAWHA DIVISION AND ITS CAMPAIGNS. Incidentally of the Military Services of Maj. Wm. McKinley. By E. B. Wilson, Toledo, O.

REBEL DEFENSE OF FORT WAGNER. Etc. By James H. Harold, Lieutenant, 1st N. Y. Eng.

CHATTANOOGA, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, AND MISSION RIDGE. By Col. Lyman Bridges, Chief of Artillery, Fourth Corps, San Leandro, Cal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN SERVES. An Account of Their Services from Cold Harbor to Appomattox. By E. E. McBride, Co. C, 190th Pa., Manhattan, Kan.

No. 14, NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, being a sketch of the Life of Admiral Farragut, is now ready. This is a historical gem, and ought to be in the possession of every lover of American history. The description of the Capture of New Orleans, Attack on Port Hudson, Battle of Mobile Bay and the fight with the rebel ram Tennessee are pen-pictures of absorbing interest. It will be sent postage prepaid upon receipt of five cents per copy.

"THE STORY OF CUBA," being No. 9 in the issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, is of more than passing interest. You ought to have a copy, so that you may be posted on the history of the struggle on that island, in case the United States becomes involved in a war with Spain. Price five cents.

SOME FUN OF THE WAR. Do you want a handful of old chestnuts? Do you want to laugh again at the stories you laughed at during the war? If so, send 5 cents at once for No. 15 of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY. Illustrated.

Get up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. That will be the best way to help along desired pension legislation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An erroneous report has gone abroad that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is to be discontinued. This was a great shock to the hundreds of thousands throughout the country who read the paper weekly, who love and honor it, and to whom it has become almost a household necessity. Nothing of the kind has been contemplated. Arrangements are now being considered by which the paper will be continued exactly as heretofore, under virtually the same men and management as for the past 12 years. It is expected that it will be improved and have a stronger life and more vigorous usefulness than ever. All its readers are confidently assured that it will neither be discontinued nor let down a particle from its present high standard.

THE PENSION EXAMINERS.

Much interest is excited in Washington, as well as all over the country, by the belief that President Cleveland will, before his term expires, issue an order placing the Boards of Pension Examiners under the protection of the Civil Service law.

It is held by those who claim to know that this has already been done by Secretary Francis's action in reporting them as coming under the following clause of Paragraph B, Section 2, Rule III of Civil Service Regulations, approved Nov. 2, 1896:

Who are serving in the capacity of physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature.

If this is the case, it is an outrage upon the principles of true Civil Service.

When President Cleveland came into office he found the Boards of Examining Surgeons all over the country made up—in a non-partisan way—of two Republicans and one Democrat in each County. These were, as a rule, physicians of mature years, experience, and practice, a preference being generally given to those who had served in the army, both because of the preference for veterans and on account of their greater experience with and knowledge of the ailments and disabilities of soldiers and sailors.

This system was rapidly changed. Positions on the Boards were profitable plums with which to reward young doctors whose lack of patients left them much time to devote to political work. The revolution was made so complete that Representative Milliken stated on the floor of the House that there was not a single Republican Examining Surgeon left in the State of Maine, and Gen. Grosvenor said that in the 46 Counties in Ohio, of which he had knowledge, but three Republicans were left, in a total of 138. Other Representatives bore similar testimony as to what had been done in their States.

The veterans who had to appear before these Boards have complained loudly and justly that they were examined by youngsters without knowledge or experience, who were unable to understand their troubles and the causes, and who were imbued with a distinct hostility to them. In very many instances ex-rebels were appointed to Boards.

The compensation made these places more desirable in many places than post-offices. The Boards are allowed \$2 for each case examined up to 20 in one day. If more than 20 presented themselves they were examined the next day at \$1 each. The wholesale re-examinations ordered by Commissioner Lochren gave these Boards a "land office business," and substantial incomes to all the members. Lochren wanted Congress to give him \$2,000,000 a year to pay these, but Congress cut the sum in two, and last year appropriated \$800,000. This year year Commissioner Murphy asked for \$750,000.

Now President Cleveland wants to permanently fasten this viciously-partisan crowd on the old soldiers and the country. He wants to give them a lifetime of their fat fees and their opportunities to afflict the veterans.

The thought is intolerable. The veterans and veterans' sons who voted for Maj. McKinley will not endure it.

It is well enough to put these Boards under Civil Service, but it must not be until they are entirely reorganized in the interests of justice and veterans' rights, and made thoroughly non-partisan. The old system should be returned to of having two Republicans and one Democrat on the Board under a Republican Administration, and vice versa. Army Surgeons should be preferred for appointment. Nothing less than this will content the veterans, and they will have a right to ask President McKinley to at once undo the bad work of his predecessor.

THE more subscribers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has the more powerful it will be under the coming Administration in securing veterans' rights. Every veteran should be a subscriber.

GOV. PINGREE'S IDEAS.

The people of Michigan have waited eagerly for Gov. Pingree's first annual message, for they were certain that he would advance a number of new ideas and propose some astonishing reforms. He has not disappointed them. He begins with an attack on political conventions. He believes that conventions of political parties should be abolished, and suggests a system whereby a direct vote of the ballot holder for party candidates should be permitted.

We doubt very much the value of this idea. Much as has been said against conventions they seem as yet the best devices for attaining the ends of true popular Government. Direct voting for candidates has objections that the Governor has overlooked.

On the subject of taxation he opposes the policy of the specific taxation of corporations, and recommends that steps be taken in the form of local or general taxation to make corporations bear their proper share of taxes. The Governor argues that the Legislature, having a constitutional right to fix charges for transportation of passengers and freight, should exercise that power by reducing passenger rates to two cents per mile in Michigan. He favors the adoption of the system of the railroad, and the granting of public franchises as a check upon corrupt local officials.

We think he is right about taxing corporations. Railroads and similar corporations are public servants, and cheap service by them is more important than large revenues to the State. It is much better to compel them to lower their passenger and freight rates to the lowest profitable point than to increase the taxation upon them.

Referring to the subject of trusts and corporations, the Governor makes a number of recommendations. He denounces the growth of the system of combinations. He does not suggest any form of law, but confines his suggestions to statements of facts, largely directed at the Rockefeller combination of shipping interests of the Great Lakes. He urges State control of corporate stock and bond issues by insisting that all issues shall represent capital actually paid in, and that a system whereby only a percentage of subscribed capital is paid, and upon this payment great credit obtained, should be stopped by legislation.

These things are worth thinking about. Trusts and combinations seem inevitable. There is no way of preventing them. Probably they should not be prevented, for they greatly cheapen production, and so benefit the community. But they should be rigorously and carefully framed laws should guard against any injustice or oppression on their part. The Governor should be more specific, however. We have quite enough windy denunciation of trusts and combinations, without any practical suggestions of reform. Let us have something definite. Let us have the exact facts shown up about any one of these trusts and combinations, and a plain, practical remedy formulated for its genuine evil that may be shown to exist. Then we shall have something tangible to work on.

The Governor opposes the taxation of mortgages, and suggests changes in the title law. He suggests a general enabling act, by which all property heretofore sold for taxes may be redeemed by original owners within five years of its passage, upon payment of the original tax, costs, and 6 per cent interest.

The Governor's ideas on taxation seem sound. The clamor about taxing mortgages is demagogical rot. It is antagonistic to all sound theory and practice. Every man who thinks knows that the State should not tax any property twice, as is done when a mortgage is taxed, and every practical man knows that it brings additional hardship to the borrower, for he must pay the taxes on the mortgage as well as on the property that he has mortgaged. It is tiresome to have to explain such simple things, but it seems necessary. The Governor's suggestions as to redemption of foreclosed property seem in the right direction to prevent injustice.

LET every subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE make it his business to send us in one more subscriber. This will be the best way to help along the legislation and other things that the veterans desire. With its subscription list doubled THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be a great power for good for the veterans and sons of veterans during the coming four years. It can get for them anything that it right.

THE SERVICE PENSION.

The question is constantly asked us, "Just who and how many will be benefited by the passage of a straight Service Pension?"

In the first place the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the year ended June 30, 1896, shows that at that time there were 76,958 pensioners on the roll who were getting \$6 a month. Altogether there were 77,495 who were getting less than \$8 a month. The passage of a Service Pension law would at once raise all these pensions to \$8 a month. Without any further legislation—without any act or application on the part of the 76,958 men who are now receiving \$6 a month, they would receive \$8.

It will go much farther. It will give them—as it will all pensioners—a vested, inalienable right to \$8 a month. It will be something that will not, as now, depend upon the pleasure of any man who may become Commissioner of Pensions. It will be entirely beyond his reach. He cannot "drop," "suspend," "re-examine," or do any other of the torturing things inaugurated by Commissioner Lochren, which made the lives of the veterans one continued anxiety. He must pay each veteran at least \$8 a month. That will be his simple duty, so direct and positive that he cannot disregard it. This, in itself, will be an immense gain for all veterans, for it establishes their right to their pensions upon a rock basis.

Next, the same report says that there were pending June 30, 1896, 109,325 original invalid cases under the old laws, and 55,327 claims under the Act of June 27, 1890. Here were 164,752 cases of men who have been seeking for years—many as high as 25 and 30—to get their claims allowed, and the Government to do them justice. Besides these there were 58,467 who had claims filed under two or more laws, and 150,010 who have applied for an increase. Out of these we can say that fully 280,000 men will be at once directly benefited by the passage of a Service Pension Law. There will be 76,958 who will have their pensions increased from \$6 to \$8 a month, and more than 200,000 who have been trying for years to get their claims allowed, who will at once receive \$8 a month; to support them while they are prosecuting their other claims. They will not have to produce any "additional evidence," nor submit to a "re-examination," nor any other wearisome procedure. All that will be necessary will be to show that they served 90 days and were honorably discharged, when a pension must issue to them at once as a matter of right.

It would seem to us that so admirable a measure should receive the instant and enthusiastic support of every veteran and friend of the veterans in the country. If it does not give all that every one thinks should be given—and it does not—then the way to do is to get it through first, gain the great good that it will undoubtedly gain, and then concentrate our efforts upon amending it until it is all that we want.

Comrades, rally on THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and the Service Pension Bill.

It is believed that among other "Reform" measures which the Populists of Idaho have agreed upon is one closing up the Soldiers' Home at Boise City. They say that the veterans sheltered there should be sent back to the States from which they enlisted. The customary lies and slanders against the veterans are put afloat. It is claimed that at least one of the inmates is a comparatively wealthy man, who is building houses in Boise City, to rent, etc. Of course, nothing better could be expected from "the Left Wing of Pap Price's army," which skipped out from Missouri and Arkansas, as our people got the upper hand, and took refuge in the mountains. They "naturally hate" everybody who wore the blue and stood up for the country during the war.

THE Railway Age, summarizing the reports which it has received from 200 of the principal railroads of the country, says that while there has been no increase of trade or travel, there has been a marked increase by all the roads in their expenditures and purchases, in re-opened shops and projected improvements, in anticipation of the great business which is expected after Jan. 1. Nearly all of the roads report that they had made preparations for extensive reductions of force if the funds had gone the other way. The Age ends the outlook much better than it had anticipated.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

No veteran should fear doing too much for the Sons of Veterans. He cannot. They are worthy of every effort that we can make to build the Order up to its greatest numbers and usefulness. Its objects are such as we can and should enthusiastically indorse. The membership is composed of the very best material in the country. It is now made up of young men who have held together, amid all the discouragements of the past years, and have brought out of them a compact, well-knit Order of 34,000 members. This is a splendid foundation on which to build. The men now in the Order have shown themselves of the right stuff. We can see that they inherit our pertinacity and determination in good work. Let us go to them with words of sympathy and encouragement, with expressions of appreciation for what they have done. These will be well bestowed, and most gratefully received.

The G.A.R. needs the Sons of Veterans as never before. We want the Order vigorous and strong as our ally in things that we wish done, and will not be satisfied unless they are done. Let us, then, do all that we can to help it along.

We can have no better friends than our own sons.

We suggest as one good practical way of making "a larger use for silver" that the Government stop making five-cent pieces of nickel and coin them of silver of full intrinsic weight. As silver is worth now about 65 cents an ounce of 480 grains, this would make a five-cent piece of silver properly alloyed weigh about 40 grains, or about one-half the weight of the present "nickel," which weighs 77.16 grains. As the mint has to coin immense numbers of these—281,054,494 since 1866—it would make quite a market for silver. It would also greatly increase the use of silver in the arts, for anyone wishing to use a small quantity for any purpose would have it ready at hand, of full value. Now, if he wants a small amount of silver for any purpose, he has either to send off and buy the bullion, or else use coins which will cost him double their actual value.

If you haven't a full set of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY you should lose no time in ordering one.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY is absolutely accurate. You can rely on every statement and every figure you find in them.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has a store of good things for its subscribers this year. Renew your subscriptions promptly, that you may not miss a number. Get all your acquaintances to subscribe. Let us have the paper read in every family in the neighborhood, that it may tell the truth, and mold public opinion in favor of the veterans.

NAMES OF SONS OF VETERANS.

We want the name, postoffice address and occupation of every young man in the United States. Let everybody interest himself in sending these to us.

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THE VERMONT BRIGADE

IN THE WILDERNESS.

By Brevet Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, Formerly Assistant Secretary of War.

TO BEGIN IN ISSUE OF JAN. 28.

There never was a better brigade than the Vermont Brigade, and Gen. Grant won great fame as its commander. He tells the story of its terrific fighting in the battle of the Wilderness very clearly and vividly.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE always intends to be fair. It gives Cleveland full praise for two good things in his four years of Administration: Sending the troops to Chicago and the management of the Venezuela dispute.

No veteran can afford to be without THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It is his unfailing, always reliable champion and friend.

TRIBUNETS.

Indianapolis Journal: I wonder what got Bluebird started to cutting off his wives' heads?

Very likely the idea occurred to him when he was at the theater sitting behind a big hat.

Fliegende Blätter: In Maryland.—See here, waiter, why is the mirror hung so low in my bedroom?

The proprietor ordered it. He says that all the people want to see is whether their waists are growing smaller.

PERSONAL.

A Populist leader by the name of Texas Angel is strong candidate against Dubois for election as Senator from Idaho. He was, in spite of his name, a Union soldier, and served as First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster in the 27th N. Y., having been appointed as such Nov. 22, 1862, and serving till the end of the war in that position.

One of the things Gen. Buckner did at Boston was to go down the harbor to old Fort Warren, taking Mrs. Buckner along, and hunt upon the casemate in which he was domiciled as prisoner of war in 1862, after his surrender to Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson. The account says: "The General and his wife sat on camp stools and had the iron doors closed to recall old times."

Grammar School No. 3 of New York has placed in the school-room a fine bronze bust of Commodore George W. Melville, the Arctic explorer, and at present the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department. He graduated from that school in 1849. He saw a great deal of active service in the Navy during the war.

Col. O. C. Bosbyshell, of Philadelphia, has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court on the judgment of \$14,482 rendered against him in the Circuit Court on account of the stealing of a trusted employe while he was Superintendent of the Mint.

Mrs. Mary A. Osborn, formerly Mrs. T. S. Mahan, who had an extensive experience in hospital work, is now living at Cranston, Mich.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

WEBSTER.—At Scarborough, Me., Dec. 24, 1896, Wm. H. Webster, aged 64, Comrade Webster enlisted in Co. E, 4th N. H., in August, 1861; re-enlisted in the field in 1864, and continued with his company until mustered out as Corporal in 1865. He was in all the important battles where his regiment was engaged. Since the war he had lived at Scarborough. He was a member of the G.A.R. and U.V.U., both of which organizations attended the funeral. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, two sons, and a brother, J. W. Webster, the present Department Chaplain of Maine.

GERATY.—At Chelsea, Kan., Dec. 7, 1896, Bernard Geraty, 53d Ohio, aged 61. The deceased was born in Kildare County, Ireland, and came to this country in 1844, and the same year was left an orphan, with three younger brothers and sisters to care for. In 1856 he moved to Jackson County, O. He moved to Chelsea in 1877, and had resided in that vicinity ever since. In September, 1861, he enlisted, and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge for many years, and of the I.O.U.W. at the time of his death.

JOHNSON.—At Nanticoke, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1896, of Bright's disease, J. T. Johnson, Co. E, 50th N. Y., aged 73.

ARE YOU COMING TO THE

Inauguration of Maj. Wm. McKinley?

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF VETERANS ARE.

Every Comrade Wants To.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE WILL HELP YOU TO A TICKET.

There is a general desire on the part of people all over the country—and especially of veterans and sons of veterans—to be present at the Inauguration of Maj. Wm. McKinley as President of the United States. It will undoubtedly be the greatest Inauguration ever witnessed in this country. Gen. Sickles promises to be present at the head of 10,000 veterans, and thinks the number ought to greatly exceed that.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will help everyone who desires to come in the way of getting a first-class round-trip ticket free. All it asks is that a club of subscribers be raised proportionate in size to the distance of the place from Washington. This will be an easy way for anyone who desires to come to secure his transportation. In every community there are numbers of veterans and sons of veterans who want to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and will do so if they are asked.

Let anyone who wants to come to the Inauguration, at once write to us for terms and sample copies, to begin canvassing. With the two papers he will have little trouble in providing himself with a ticket. We have furnished thousands of tickets in the past to those desiring to attend National Encampments and other gatherings, and everybody has been satisfied. Write at once to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

1729 New York Ave.,

Washington, D. C.

WALKER.—At his home at Boston, Jan. 5, Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and widely known by his writings on political economy. He was born at Boston in 1840, and was the son of Prof. Amasa Walker. He graduated in the law, but of the beginning of the war enlisted in the 15th Mass., and was appointed Sergeant-Major. Other promotions came rapidly, until he became Colonel on the staff of Gen. Hancock, commanding the Second Corps. He was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, and was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, in August, 1864. His imprisonment injured his health so much that he resigned in January, 1865, and received the honorary rank of Brigadier-General. He became teacher of the classics, then an editorial writer, and was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. From this he was promoted to the important duty of supervising the ninth census, and made a world-wide reputation by his ability in organizing and conducting that work. He was then appointed Indian Commissioner, but resigned to become Professor of Political Economy in the Sheffield Scientific School. He was Chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial Exposition, and became President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1881. Gen. Walker was a gallant soldier, a true, loyal friend, and a man of extraordinary ability in the various walks of life. His death was sudden, wholly unexpected, and painful.



GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER.

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WOOLDRIDGE.—At Ashby, Minn., Dec. 24, 1896, Frank Wooldridge, Co. H and E, 10th U. S., aged 65. Comrade Wooldridge served eight years in the Regular Army, and a good number of times, and was drawing a pension of \$16 per month for gunshot wounds received in different battles. He carried the flag of his regiment in the battle of Gettysburg and twice wounded. He was a member in good standing in W. W. Preston Post, 155, Department of Minnesota, and was its Past Commander. He was Adjutant at the time of his death.

COLTON.—At Sand Lake, near Bartow, Fla., recently, of typhoid fever, John L. Colton. The deceased was a member of John C. Fremont Post, 28, Department of Florida. He was a man of sterling integrity and a good comrade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for 26 years, and had served the churches of Paola, Wellington, Junction City, Oswego, in Kansas.

RAYBURN.—At his home, in Cherokee County, Kan., Dec. 5, 1896, of pneumonia, Henry W. Rayburn, Co. A, 22d Ohio, and Co. K, 48th Ohio, aged 58. Comrade Rayburn was taken prisoner at Fort Tex, April 9, 1864, and was in prison till Oct. 1, 1864. He moved to Kansas in 1875, and settled on a farm. He leaves a family.

INGLING.—At Dowagiac, Mich., Dec. 30, 1896, Samuel Ingling, aged 67. Comrade Ingling was born in Stark County, O. He moved to Michigan in 1847. In September, 1862, Comrade Ingling enlisted in Co. I, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, under Gen. Sheridan, and in January, 1865, was transferred to Co. 1st Mich. where he served until the close of the war, having been in service two years, nine months, and under fire for more than 90 days. He was a brave soldier, and received a silver medal for being the best sharpshooter in his brigade. He was in 31 battles, and was twice wounded. A widow and one daughter survive him.

STUBBLEFIELD.—At Johnston, Mo., Dec. 4, 1896, of dropsy and heart trouble, Islam Stubblefield, Co. H, 7th M. S. M. C., aged 59. Comrade Stubblefield was born in Tennessee. He moved to Missouri in 1857, where he resided until his death. He enlisted Feb. 16, 1862, and was mustered out April 20, 1865, having served in the army three years, two months and four days. He was a brave soldier, and a member of Gen. Fred D. Steele Post, 235, Department of Missouri, but at the time of his death he was not affiliated with the G.A.R. He leaves a widow and six children.

BELL.—At Matamoras, Tex., Dec. 9, 1896, Gen. Bell, Co. K, 84th Ill., aged 61. Comrade Bell was born in Vermont, but while he was yet an infant, his parents moved to North Arlington, N. Y., and here he was reared, and spent his boyhood days and secured an academic education. In 1855 he immigrated to Illinois and taught school one year near Belleville. Then he moved to Henderson County, Mo., where he resided until the battle of Perryville, Ky., which destroyed his sight. In 1853 he moved to Kansas, locating in Downs. A widow and two daughters survive him.

NIXON.—At Downs, Kan., Dec. 6, 1896, Robert G. Nixon, Co. A, 9th Pa. Cav., aged 70. The deceased was born in the north of Ireland on June 23, 1826. In 1841 he came to America, locating in Chester County, Pa. He was wounded in the battle of Perryville, Ky., which destroyed his sight. In 1853 he moved to Kansas, locating in Downs. A widow and two daughters survive him.

STITT.—At Flint, Mich., Dec. 9, 1896, Com. W. B. McCree, aged 65. Comrade McCree enlisted at the beginning of the war in the 21st Mich., and came out Colonel of the 21st Mich. He was Collector of Internal Revenue under President Grant, and served two terms as State Treasurer. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture seven years. Comrade McCree was United States Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, for two years, and was Mayor of Flint for the same period. At the time of his death he was President of the 21st Mich. Association, and of the City Water Board. He was also the head of the Big Water Mining Co., at Landville, Colo.

HOYT.—At New York City, Dec. 30, 1896, Col. Mark Hoyt, 178th N. Y., aged 61. Col. Hoyt was born in Stamford, Conn., and was the youngest of 10 children. When the rebellion broke out he organized the 178th N. Y., in command of which he went